

SMUD's Power Choice Pilot

A Critical Peak Pricing Program for Residential Customers

Presented to:

Customer Response to Dynamic Prices and
Demand Response Programs Workshop

June 8, 2004

Sacramento, CA



Purpose of Pilot

- ◆ Test the technology
- ◆ Test response to a time-of-use rate with a critical pricing period component
- ◆ Assess participants' acceptance and satisfaction

Key Players

SMUD

- ◆ Program and Project Management
- ◆ Evaluation
- ◆ Meter Shop
- ◆ Billing
- ◆ Information Technology
- ◆ Office Support
- ◆ Advertising
- ◆ Pricing (Rates)
- ◆ Metering (MV-90)

Contractors

- ◆ Comverge Inc.
- ◆ KC Electric
- ◆ ABB Inc.
- ◆ Summit Blue Consulting
- ◆ JD Franz Research

Partners

- ◆ California Energy Commission
- ◆ Dr. Loren Lutzenhiser

Program Description

- ◆ Residential customer sample of 78 installations
- ◆ Contract with CEC to provide research into future rulemaking process on residential demand responsiveness
- ◆ Co-funded by CEC and SMUD
- ◆ Pilot operated during summer of 2003
- ◆ Automatic control of HVAC, electric water heating and pool pump motors

Key Components

◆ Equipment

- Communication gateway
- Load control relay
- Thermostat/controller
- Special electric meter with adapter

◆ Software

- Head-end system
- Energy On-line Profiler
- Billing software

◆ Rate structure

Infrastructure Systems

- ◆ Billing
- ◆ Communication to and from home
- ◆ Meter data integrity
- ◆ Online diagnostic tool
- ◆ Online critical peak event scheduling
- ◆ Access to billing data
- ◆ Load profiling
- ◆ Data hosting (head-end database)

Eligibility Requirements

- ◆ Save a minimum of \$50 with 90 critical hours, \$0 with 140 hours
- ◆ Touch tone phone and Internet access
- ◆ Central AC or heat pump compatible with equipment (zoned and variable speed HVAC systems do not qualify)
- ◆ Service panel rated at 200 amps or less and compatible with hardware
- ◆ Electric water heater and/or pool pump motor

Customer Acquisition Process

- ◆ Sent direct mail solicitation to more than 30,000 customers
- ◆ Called more than 4,000 customers
- ◆ Received 570 agreements for a 2% response rate
- ◆ Screened for eligibility, identified 177 potential enrollments
- ◆ Installed 78 systems

Print Materials

- ◆ Direct mail marketing
 - Cover letter
 - Brochure
 - Participation agreement
- ◆ 100-page thermostat manual
- ◆ Refrigerator magnet showing TOU periods and pricing

Installation Issues

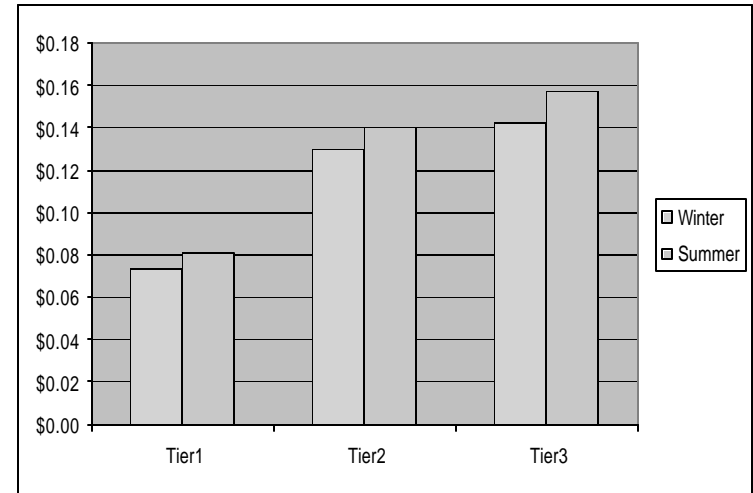
- ◆ 88% of responding customers' panels were incompatible with the equipment
- ◆ Inoperable or ineligible equipment
- ◆ Inaccessible phone line
- ◆ Coordination of installation activities difficult among Meter Shop, contractor and customer

Customer Education

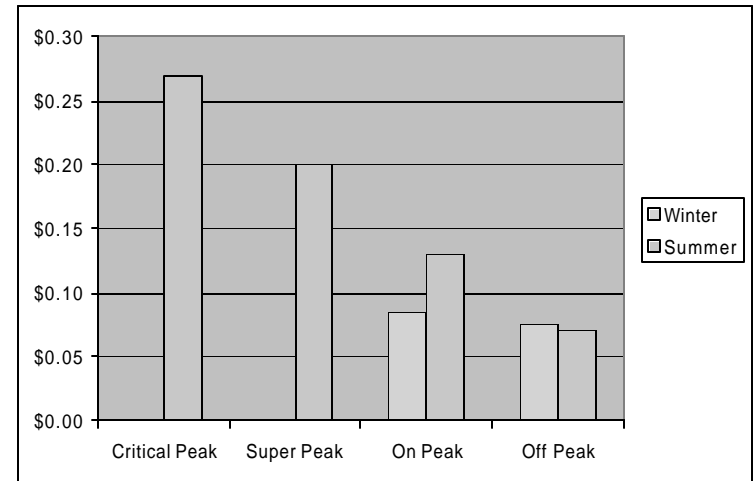
- ◆ Performed energy audit
- ◆ Trained the homeowner how to program the thermostat/controller and become familiar with use of the system
- ◆ Trained the homeowner how to access and view load profile and energy use information on the web

Rate Comparison

Standard		
	Winter	Summer
Customer Charge	\$5.00	\$5.00
Tier1	\$0.07378	\$0.08058
Tier2	\$0.12995	\$0.13965
Tier3	\$0.14231	\$0.15688



Power Choice		
	Winter	Summer
Customer Charge	\$10.00	\$10.00
Critical		\$0.27000
High		\$0.20007
Medium	\$0.08411	\$0.12948
Low	\$0.07620	\$0.07032



Bill Differences

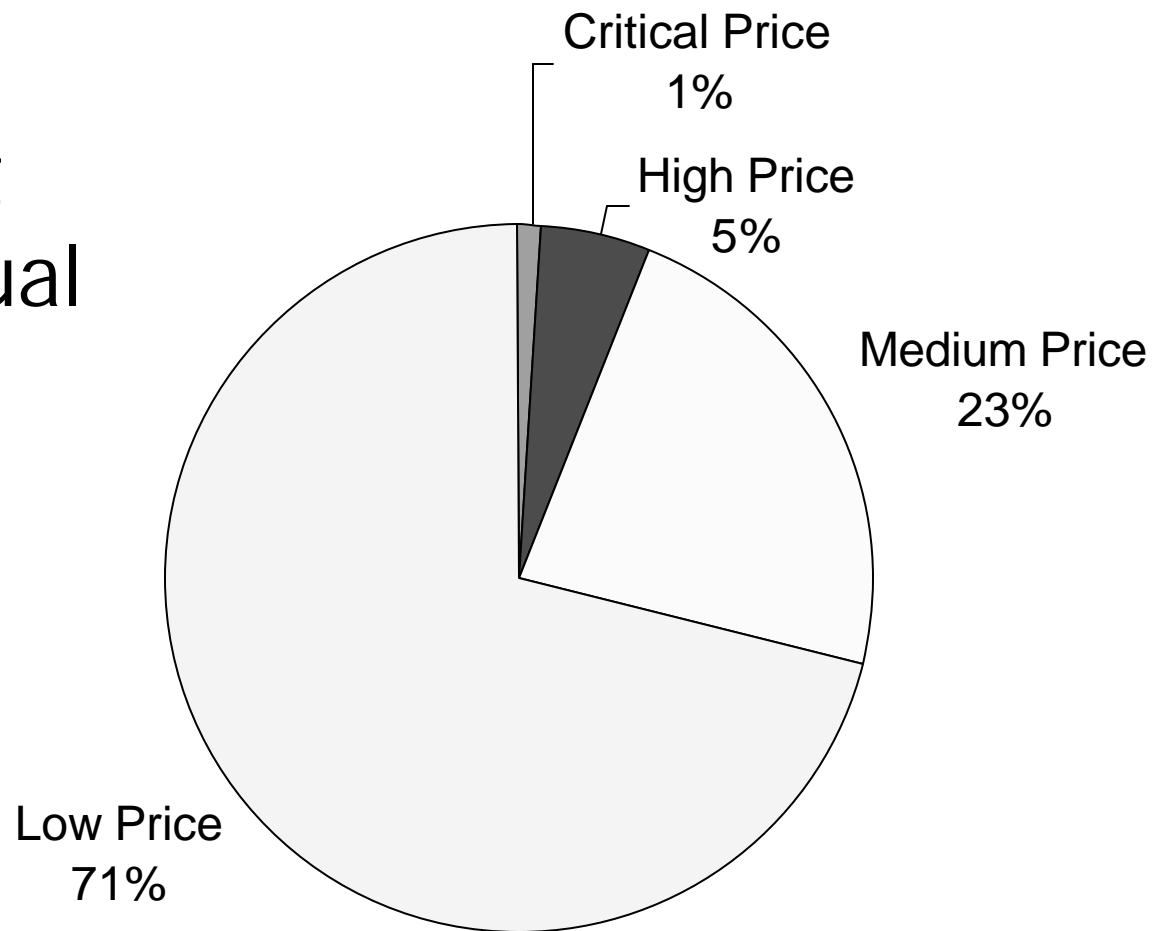
- ◆ Some customers benefit simply by changing rates and not energy use patterns
- ◆ Seasonal advantage for gas heat customers because they do not reach standard rate Tiers 2 and 3 in winter
- ◆ Standard summer Tiers 1 and 2 are only 1¢ higher than low and medium Power Choice periods
- ◆ For low users to break even during summer, they need to use almost all electricity in low period
- ◆ High users who pay Tier 2 and 3 rates already use some of this electricity during the low and medium period

Critical Peak Triggers

- ◆ Critical peak pricing triggered when:
 - Forecasted day-ahead temperature exceeds 95°F and SMUD system load exceeds 2,100 MW
 - Price of power on the wholesale market exceeds \$90/MWh
 - System emergency (i.e. major transmission line goes down in California)
- ◆ All critical peak events triggered during summer 2003 (57 hours billed) were based on temperature and load trigger

Rates in Effect

Percent
of Annual
Hours



Summer Demand Savings

Time Period	Percentage Savings	Average kW Per Participant Pre-TOU	kW Savings All Participants
Low	-1%	2.1	-1.6
Medium	8%	2.3	14.3
High	11%	2.6	22.3
Critical	16%	3.4	42.3

Summer Energy Savings

Time Period	Average kW Savings Per Participant	Number of Hours in Period	kWh Savings Per Participant	kWh Savings All Participants
Low	-0.02	1,708	-34	-2,652
Medium	0.18	488	88	6,864
High	0.29	732	212	16,536
Critical	0.54	57	31	2,418

Energy Savings Factors

- ◆ Overall energy savings was reduced by 4% during June – September
 - Reduced equipment operation
 - Changes in equipment
- ◆ Considerable investments made in energy efficient equipment after joining Power Choice
 - 49% - Replaced incandescents with CFLs
 - 15% - Replaced windows
 - 12% - Replaced refrigerators
 - 10% - Repaired ducts
 - 5% - Replaced air conditioners

Participant Characteristics

- ◆ Well educated with high income
- ◆ Live in large (2,292 sq. ft.), gas-heated home
- ◆ High energy usage (1,565 kWh/month)
- ◆ Home during summer peak hours
- ◆ Participates in other energy efficiency programs

Energy Use Behaviors

- ◆ 95% felt shifting usage became a habit
- ◆ 60% knew prices, 87% knew time periods
- ◆ 40% had disagreements about using energy
 - Air conditioner and laundry use
- ◆ Most used less A/C, washing, drying, cooking, bathing during high and critical periods
- ◆ 83% checked the display for a critical event
- ◆ 60% temporary override settings; 40% changed default temperatures; 10% changed critical peak settings

Energy Use Relationships

- ◆ Knowledge of exact prices and time periods is unrelated to energy savings
- ◆ Participants who adjusted temperature during critical period saved least during critical period
- ◆ Participants who checked the thermostat and website saved most during critical period
- ◆ Participants who invested in energy efficiency saved more during high and critical periods and used less overall

Satisfaction

- ◆ 79% of participants were satisfied, 11% were dissatisfied
- ◆ 40% concerned about lifestyle changes, equipment difficulties, bill increases
- ◆ High importance: ability to save money, control thermostat and appliances use, information about energy usage and notification of critical peak events
- ◆ Lower importance (still a majority): education and whether SMUD owns the equipment
- ◆ Thermostat issues lowered satisfaction
 - Hard to program
 - Hard to see—small display and no backlight

Process Findings

- ◆ Pilot administration and maintenance was expensive
- ◆ Setting up infrastructure was labor intensive—required integrating many computer systems
- ◆ Equipment installation process was complicated—installation time varied depending on complexity of the installation
- ◆ Despite training, 44% of participants had difficulty programming and/or operating the thermostat
- ◆ Customer education and communication was an important part of enabling customers to fully benefit from the program
- ◆ Program attrition was very low

Next Steps

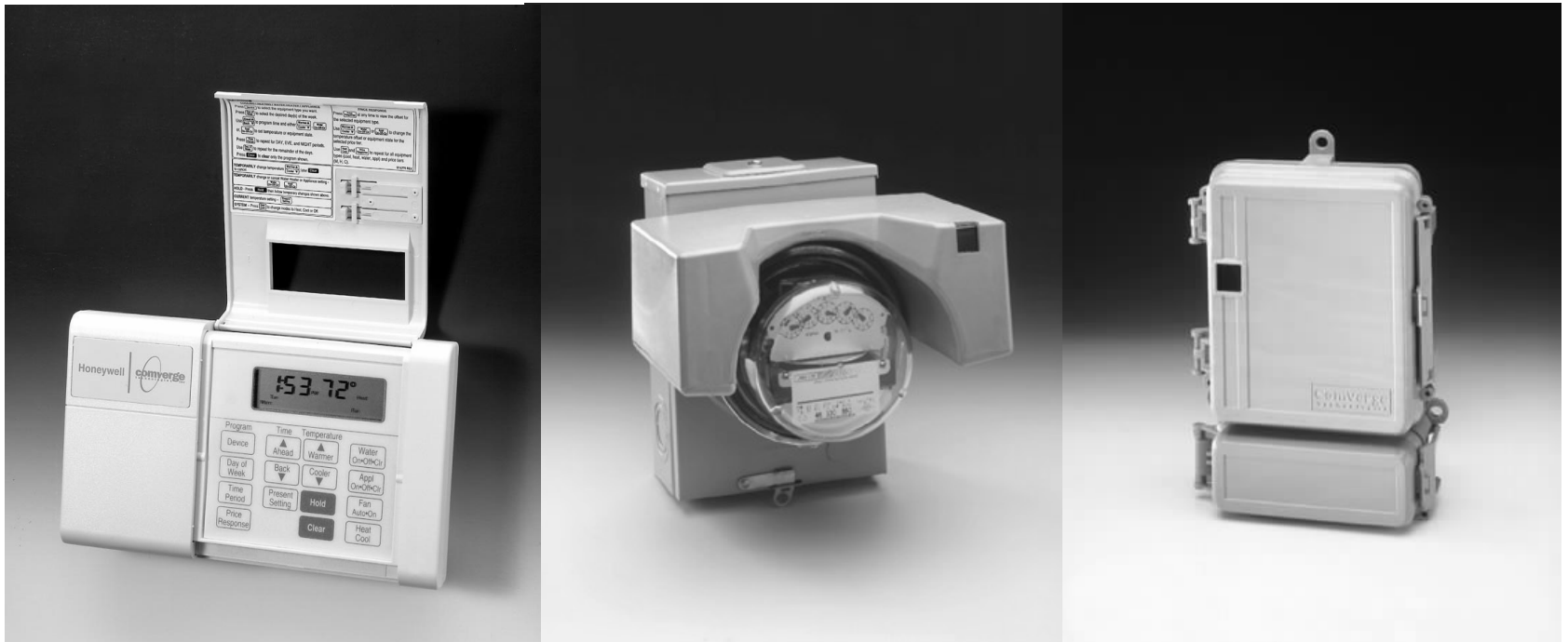
- ◆ Monitor changes in technology
- ◆ Monitor equipment and installation costs
- ◆ Monitor statewide trends
 - Workshops
 - Research
 - Proposed legislation

Equipment Components

Thermostat/Controller

Gateway

Load Control Relay



Electrical Panel Compatibility

Incompatible



Compatible

